

# firewalld 简介

## 内容

了解 firewalld 这款用于保障 Linux 服务器和服务安全的重要工具。它是许多现代 Linux 发行套件中默认的主要网络防御机制。其基于区域的直观管理方式和动态配置功能可在不中断服务的前提下实现对网络流量的精确控制。

## 原因

firewalld 至关重要，因为它通过将复杂的防火墙规则抽象为直观的区域和服务，为 Linux 系统提供了现代化、动态且易用的网络安全管理方式。

## 工作量

读完本文最多需要 30 分钟。

## 目标

有效管理并提升 Linux 系统的安全性。

## 要求

- 拥有 sudo 或 root 权限，因为 firewalld 命令（尤其是对防火墙规则进行永久性更改的命令）需要高级权限。
- 系统中需安装 firewalld，它是许多现代 Linux 发行套件的默认防火墙，如果系统中未预装，您需要安装 firewalld 软件包。
- 基本了解 Linux 终端：这是操作的基础。

出版日期：2026 年 04 月 23 日

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# 1 关于 firewalld

firewalld 是一款动态防火墙管理服务，为 Linux 系统提供灵活高效的网络流量控制方式。它可在不中断现有连接的情况下修改配置。使用 firewalld 的优势如下：

- **动态配置：**即时应用更改，而不中断现有连接。
- **易用界面：**通过区域和服务简化复杂的防火墙规则。
- **抽象化：**普通场景下无需直接操作 nftables 规则。
- **持久化配置：**轻松管理系统重引导后仍生效的规则。
- **持久化配置：**firewalld 默认采用 deny-all 策略，除非明确允许，否则会阻止所有传入流量。

## 1.1 firewalld 区域

防火墙区域是一组预定义规则，用于指定特定网络接口或来源 IP 地址的传入和传出网络流量处理方式。每个区域代表与其关联的网络的不同信任级别。可根据网络连接的来源应用不同的安全策略。

区域类似于安全配置文件。例如，对于公共 Wi-Fi 连接和安全的家庭网络，您可能需要应用不同的防火墙规则。firewalld 区域允许您定义并相应应用这些不同的规则集。一个网络连接仅受一个 firewalld 区域的规则约束，而一个 firewalld 区域可关联多个网络接口或来源 IP 地址。

预定义区域存储在 /usr/lib/firewalld/zones/ 目录中。例如：

```
> /usr/lib/firewalld/zones ls
block.xml  dmz.xml  docker.xml  drop.xml  external.xml  home.xml  internal.xml
nm-shared.xml  public.xml  trusted.xml  work.xml
```

以下是部分预定义区域的默认设置：

## drop

- **信任级别：**完全不可信。
- **行为：**所有传入网络数据包均被丢弃且不回复。仅允许系统主动发起的传出连接。这种“隐身”模式可使系统在外部攻击者眼中呈现不存在的状态。
- **适用场景：**用于实现最高级别的隐身性和安全性，完全忽略不必要的流量。适合作为严格的服务器默认配置，此类服务器不应接受任何传入连接。

## block

- **信任级别：**极低。
- **行为：**所有传入网络连接都会被拒绝，对 IPv4 发送 `icmp-host-prohibited` 消息，对 IPv6 发送 `icmp6-adm-prohibited` 消息，以此告知发送方其连接已被明确拒绝。仅允许系统主动发起的传出连接。
- **适用场景：**希望明确告知发送方其连接尝试被阻止时使用。

## public

- **信任级别：**不可信或公共。
- **行为：**代表公共、不可信的网络，在此网络中您无法信任其他系统。默认仅允许部分传入连接，例如 SSH、DHCPv6 客户端等。
- **适用场景：**通常作为直接连接互联网的接口（如路由器的 WAN 接口）的默认区域，也适用于连接到您无法控制其他设备的网络的场景。

## external

- **信任级别：**具有伪装功能的外部网络。
- **行为：**适用于防火墙作为网关或路由器时的外部网络。默认通常启用 NAT 伪装功能。仅允许部分传入连接，前提是您无法信任该网络中的其他系统。
- **适用场景：**当 Linux 计算机作为路由器，将内部专用网络连接到公共互联网时使用。将外部接口置于此区域可隐藏内部网络拓扑，同时允许内部客户端访问互联网等外部资源。

## dmz (Demilitarized Zone)

- **信任级别：**有限公共访问权限。
- **行为：**适用于隔离区中可公开访问但对内部网络的访问受限的系统。仅允许部分传入连接。默认通常包括 SSH 及您对外开放的其他服务。
- **适用场景：**适合 Web 服务器、邮件服务器、DNS 服务器等面向公众的服务器。这些服务器有意在互联网中公开，但与内部更可信的网络隔离。当您想要托管需要能够访问互联网的服务，同时希望最大限度地降低核心内部基础架构风险时非常有用。

## work

- **信任级别：**基本可信（工作环境）。
- **行为：**在工作环境中，您通常信任网络中的其他计算机。允许工作环境中常见的部分传入连接，例如 SSH、DHCPv6 客户端等。
- **适用场景：**适合办公网络和企业 LAN 中的系统。

## home

- **信任级别：**基本可信（家庭环境）。
- **行为：**在家庭环境中，您通常信任网络中的其他系统。相比 public 或 external 区域，此区域允许更多服务，除 SSH、DHCPv6 客户端外，通常还包括文件共享、媒体服务器、打印机等常见家庭网络服务。
- **适用场景：**最适合家庭网络和小型家庭办公环境。

## trusted

- **信任级别：**最高。
- **行为：**接受所有网络连接，不进行过滤。对分配到此区域的连接不实施防火墙功能。
- **适用场景：**保留给高度可信的连接。

## 1.2 firewalld 策略和规则

与传统区域相比，`firewalld` 策略提供更高级、更灵活的网络流量管理方式。您可以定义丰富的规则，指定流量的来源、目的地、服务、端口以及允许、拒绝、丢弃等操作。这些策略适用于设置复杂路由、端口转发，或在单台主机内创建隔离的网段。

`firewalld` 策略借助区域定义规则集。规则以有状态方式单向应用 - 即您只需定义一个方向的流量流向，`firewalld` 会自动允许返回路径的流量。这些策略将入站区域（流量进入的区域）与出站区域（流量离开的区域）关联，以此定义策略规则适用的特定路径和方向。例如，可通过以下方式查看策略：

```
> /usr/lib/firewalld/policies ls
allow-host-ipv6.xml
```

防火墙规则可精确控制网络流量，通过允许或阻止流量保护系统免受安全威胁的侵扰。防火墙规则根据来源 IP 地址、目标 IP 地址、端口、网络接口等多种属性定义特定条件。`firewalld` 会将防火墙规则划分到区域和策略中。`firewalld` 中的每个区域都有一组独特的规则，用于指定其关联网络接口的流量权限。

## 1.3 服务和端口

当存在预定义服务时，建议优先使用服务。例如，无需记住 HTTP 使用 TCP 80 端口，只需添加 `http` 服务即可。这种方式更不易出错，且更便于管理。当服务无预定义配置，或服务使用自定义端口时，可直接使用端口。通过以下命令可查看默认区域的活跃服务和端口：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-services
```

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-ports
```

## 2 管理防火墙规则和区域

您可以通过图形 Web 界面 Cockpit 或命令行实用程序 `firewall-cmd` 配置 `firewalld` 区域及其规则。

## 2.1 使用 **firewalld-cmd** 实用程序管理防火墙规则和区域

可通过命令行界面管理 `firewalld` 区域。

### 2.1.1 添加 `firewalld` 区域

要添加新 `firewalld` 区域，请执行以下步骤：

1. 创建新区域，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --new-zone=test
```

2. 设置区域的信任级别以定义默认行为：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --zone=example --set-target=trusted
```

3. 重新加载 `firewalld` 服务以应用新配置：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

### 2.1.2 向区域添加服务

要向区域添加服务，请执行以下步骤：

1. 列出所有服务，确认您需要的服务是否已预定义：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --get-services
0-AD RH-Satellite-6 RH-Satellite-6-capsule afp alvr amanda-client
amanda-k5-client amqp amqps anno-1602
anno-1800 apcupsd audit ausweisapp2 bacula bacula-client bareos-
director bareos-filedaemon bareos-storage bb bgp bitcoin bitcoin-rpc
bitcoin-testnet bitcoin-testnet-rpc bittorrent-lsd ceph ceph-exporter
ceph-mon cfengine checkmk-agent civilization-iv civilization-v cockpit
collectd condor-collector cratedb ctdb dds dds-multicast dds-unicast
dhcp dhcpv6 dhcpv6-client distcc dns dns-over-quic dns-over-tls docker-
registry docker-swarm dropbox-lansync elasticsearch etcd-client etcd-server
```

```
factorio finger foreman foreman-proxy freeipa-4 freeipa-ldap freeipa-ldaps
freeipa-replication freeipa-trust ftp galera
    ganglia-client ganglia-master git gpsd grafana gre http http3 https
ident imap imaps ipfs ipp ipp-client ipsec irc ircs
[...]
```

2. 可临时为运行时会话添加服务，也可永久添加服务，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-service=http
```

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-service=http
```

`--permanent` 标志可确保无论系统重引导多少次，更改都仍然生效。

3. 重新加载 `firewalld` 服务以应用新配置：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

4. 查看结果：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-services
```

### 2.1.3 向区域添加端口

如果应用程序无预定义服务，可开放特定端口或端口范围。

1. 可临时为运行时会话添加端口，也可永久添加端口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --add-port=8080/tcp
```

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --add-port=8080/tcp
```

`--permanent` 标志可确保无论系统重引导多少次，更改都仍然生效。

2. 重新加载 `firewalld` 服务以应用新配置：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

3. 查看结果：



```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-ports
```

## 2.1.4 删除 firewalld 区域

要删除某个区域，请执行以下操作：

1. 确认该区域不是默认区域且未被使用：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --get-default-zone
```

如果该区域已被使用或为默认区域，需要先将其他区域设置为默认区域，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --set-default-zone=NEW_DEFAULT_ZONE
```

2. 检查是否有网络接口绑定到该区域：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=ZONE_TO_BE_DELETED --list-all
```

3. 输出结果中的 `interfaces` 字段会列出所有绑定的接口。需要将这些接口重新分配到其他区域，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --permanent --change-  
interface=INTERFACE_NAME
```

4. 删除区域：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --delete-zone=ZONE_TO_BE_DELETED
```

5. 重新加载 `firewalld` 服务以应用新配置：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --reload
```

## 2.2 使用 Cockpit 管理防火墙规则和区域

Cockpit 允许您创建新区域或更新现有区域。在防火墙设置中，可以向区域添加服务或允许访问端口。



## 注意：Cockpit 是必需的服务

请不要从默认防火墙区域中去除 Cockpit 服务，因为这可能会阻止 Cockpit 服务，导致您从服务器断开连接。

### 2.2.1 添加防火墙区域

public 区域是默认的防火墙区域。要添加新区域，请执行以下步骤：

#### 过程 1：添加新的防火墙区域

1. 导航到网络页面。
2. 单击编辑规则和区域。
3. 单击添加区域。
4. 选择信任级别。网络连接的每个信任级别都有一组预定义的包含服务（Cockpit 服务包含在所有信任级别中）。
5. 定义区域内允许的地址。选择以下值之一：
  - 整个子网，表示允许子网中的所有地址。
  - 范围 - 一系列包含路由前缀的 IP 地址（用逗号分隔），例如 192.0.2.0/24, 2001:db8::/32。
6. 单击添加区域继续。

### 2.2.2 将允许的服务和端口添加到区域

可如下所述将服务添加到现有的防火墙区域：

#### 过程 2：将服务添加到防火墙区域

1. 导航到网络页面。
2. 单击编辑规则和区域。
3. 单击添加服务。

4. 要添加服务，请选中服务，然后从列表中选择所需服务。
5. 要允许自定义端口，请选中自定义端口并指定 UDP 和/或 TCP 端口值。可为此端口指派标识符。
6. 要确认更改，请相应地单击添加服务或添加端口。

### 3 常用 firewalld 命令

**firewall-cmd** 命令行工具用于配置和管理 **firewalld** 守护程序。这是一款功能强大的动态工具，支持创建、修改和删除防火墙规则，且执行这些操作时无需重启整个服务，因而可避免活跃的网络连接中断。

以下是部分常用 **firewall-cmd** 命令示例：

- 检查 **firewalld** 运行状态。输出结果为 **running**、**not running** 或 **RUNNING\_BUT\_FAILED**。例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --state
running
```

- 列出所有可用区域，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --get-zones
block dmz docker drop external home internal nm-shared public trusted work
```

- 查看默认区域，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --get-default-zone
public
```

- 查看活跃区域及分配的接口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --get-active-zones
docker
interfaces: docker0
public (default)
interfaces: lo enp1s0
```

- 查看默认区域的所有规则，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-all
public (default, active)
target: default
ingress-priority: 0
egress-priority: 0
icmp-block-inversion: no
interfaces: enp1s0 lo
sources:
services: cockpit dhcpv6-client ssh
ports:
protocols:
forward: yes
masquerade: no
forward-ports:
source-ports:
icmp-blocks:
rich rules:
rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.100" service name="ssh" accept
```

- 查看特定区域的所有规则，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=public --list-all
public (default, active)
target: default
ingress-priority: 0
egress-priority: 0
icmp-block-inversion: no
interfaces: enp1s0 lo
sources:
services: cockpit dhcpv6-client ssh
ports:
protocols:
forward: yes
masquerade: no
forward-ports:
source-ports:
icmp-blocks:
```

```
rich rules:  
rule family="ipv4" source address="192.168.1.100" service name="ssh" accept
```

- 列出所有可用的预定义服务，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --get-services  
0-AD RH-Satellite-6 RH-Satellite-6-capsule afp alvr amanda-client amanda-  
k5-client amqp amqps anno-1602 anno-1800  
apcupsd audit ausweisapp2 bacula bacula-client bareos-director bareos-  
filedaemon bareos-storage bb bgp bitcoin bitcoin-rpc  
bitcoin-testnet bitcoin-testnet-rpc bittorrent-lsd ceph ceph-exporter  
ceph-mon cfengine checkmk-agent civilization-iv civilization-v  
cockpit collectd condor-collector cratedb ctdb dds dds-multicast dds-  
unicast dhcp dhcpv6 dhcpv6-client distcc dns dns-over-quic dns-over-tls  
docker-registry docker-swarm dropbox-lansync elasticsearch etcd-client  
etcd-server factorio finger foreman foreman-proxy freeipa-4 freeipa-ldap  
freeipa-ldaps freeipa-replication freeipa-trust ftp galera ganglia-client  
ganglia-master git gpsd grafana gre http http3 https ident imap imaps  
ipfs ipp ipp-client ipsec irc ircs iscsi-target isns jenkins kadmin  
kdeconnect kerberos kibana klogin kpasswd kprop kshell kube-api kube-  
apiserver  
kube-control-plane kube-control-plane-secure kube-controller-manager  
kube-controller-manager-secure kube-nodeport-services kube-scheduler kube-  
scheduler-secure  
[...]
```

- 列出默认区域中当前允许的服务，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-services  
cockpit dhcpv6-client ssh
```

- 向默认区域永久添加服务，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --add-service=http  
success
```

- 永久去除服务，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-service=http
```

```
success
```

- 列出默认区域中当前开放的端口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-ports
22/tcp
```

- 临时开放特定 TCP 端口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --add-port=8080/tcp
success
```

- 永久去除开放的端口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --permanent --remove-port=8080/tcp
success
```

- 临时将接口添加到特定区域，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=trusted --add-interface=eth1
success
```

## 4 firewalld 查错

firewalld 查错涉及检查服务状态、验证规则、重启或重新加载服务。如果遇到问  
题，可启用调试模式、查看日志，并根据需要调整防火墙规则。

### 4.1 检查 firewalld 状态

- 使用 `systemctl status` 命令查看状态，例如：

```
> sudo systemctl status firewalld.service
● firewalld.service - firewalld - dynamic firewall daemon
Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/firewalld.service; enabled; preset:
enabled)
```

```
Active: active (running) since Thu 2025-07-17 09:47:36 CEST; 5min ago
Invocation: a7ea482f16d2431fa92d6204c297ebd9
Docs: man:firewalld(1)
Main PID: 921 (firewalld)
Tasks: 2
CPU: 262ms
CGroup: /system.slice/firewalld.service
        └─921 /usr/bin/python3.13 /usr/sbin/firewalld --nofork --nopid
```

- 使用 **firewall-cmd --state** 命令可快速查看状态，输出结果为 running、not running 或 RUNNING\_BUT\_FAILED。例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --state
running
```

- 如果 firewalld 未运行，则使用 **systemctl start firewalld** 命令将其启动。

```
> sudo systemctl start firewalld
```

- 如果 firewalld 服务被屏蔽，需先解除屏蔽，然后再启用并启动服务，例如：

```
> sudo systemctl unmask --now firewalld
```

```
> sudo systemctl enable firewalld
```

```
> sudo systemctl start firewalld
```

## 4.2 检查 firewalld 规则

- **firewall-cmd --list-all-zones** 命令可显示所有区域及其规则，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-all-zones
block
  target: %%REJECT%%
  ingress-priority: 0
  egress-priority: 0
  icmp-block-inversion: no
```

```

    interfaces:
    sources:
    services:
    ports:
    protocols:
    forward: yes
    masquerade: no
    forward-ports:
    source-ports:
    icmp-blocks:
    rich rules:

dmz
    target: default
    ingress-priority: 0
    egress-priority: 0
    icmp-block-inversion: no
    interfaces:
    sources:
    services: ssh
    ports:
    protocols:
    forward: yes
    masquerade: no
    forward-ports:
    source-ports:
    icmp-blocks:
    rich rules:

docker (active)
    target: ACCEPT
    ingress-priority: 0
    egress-priority: 0
    icmp-block-inversion: no
    [...]

```

- **`firewall-cmd --list-ports`** 命令可查看开放的端口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --list-ports
```



- **firewall-cmd --zone=YOUR\_ZONE --list-all.** 命令可查看特定区域的端口，例如：

```
> sudo firewall-cmd --zone=dmz --list-all
dmz
  target: default
  ingress-priority: 0
  egress-priority: 0
  icmp-block-inversion: no
  interfaces:
  sources:
  services: ssh
  ports:
  protocols:
  forward: yes
  masquerade: no
  forward-ports:
  source-ports:
  icmp-blocks:
  rich rules:
```

### 4.3 调试 firewalld

- 在 `/etc/sysconfig/firewalld` 中，通过向 `FIREWALLD_ARGS` 添加 `--debug=[level]` 启用调试模式，例如：

```
> sudo vi /etc/sysconfig/firewalld
# firewalld command line args
# possible values: --debug
FIREWALLD_ARGS=--debug=[level]
```

- 通过 `--debug` 选项启动 `firewalld`，例如：

```
> sudo firewalld --nofork --debug
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: start()
```

```
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading firewalld config file '/etc/firewalld/
firewalld.conf'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: CleanupOnExit is set to 'True'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: CleanupModulesOnExit is set to 'False'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: IPv6 rpfilter is enabled
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: LogDenied is set to 'off'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: FirewallBackend is set to 'nftables'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: FlushAllOnReload is set to 'False'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: RFC3964_IPv4 is set to 'True'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: NftablesFlowtable is set to 'off'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: NftablesCounters is set to 'False'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading lockdown whitelist
2025-07-23 11:10:05 ipset not usable, disabling ipset usage in firewall.
    Other set backends (nftables) remain usable.
2025-07-23 11:10:05 iptables-restore and iptables are missing, IPv4 direct
rules won't be usable.
2025-07-23 11:10:05 ip6tables-restore and ip6tables are missing, IPv6
direct rules won't be usable.
2025-07-23 11:10:05 ebtables-restore and ebtables are missing, eb direct
rules won't be usable.
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading icmptype file '/usr/lib/firewalld/
icmptypes/address-unreachable.xml'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading icmptype file '/usr/lib/firewalld/
icmptypes/bad-header.xml'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading icmptype file '/usr/lib/firewalld/
icmptypes/beyond-scope.xml'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading icmptype file '/usr/lib/firewalld/
icmptypes/communication-prohibited.xml'
2025-07-23 11:10:05 DEBUG1: Loading icmptype file '/usr/lib/firewalld/
icmptypes/destination-unreachable.xml'
[...]
```

所有日志文件均存储在 [/var/log/firewalld](#) 中。

## 5 更多信息

有关 [firewalld](#) 的详细信息，请参考以下资源：

- **firewalld 官方资源**：包含概念、体系结构、操作指南及所有手册页链接。(<https://firewalld.org/documentation/>) ↗
- **手册页**：理解 `firewalld` 命令行交互的核心资源。(<https://firewalld.org/documentation/man-pages/firewall-cmd.html>) ↗
- **Arch Linux 维基**：内容全面，包含详细说明和实用示例，也涵盖 `nftables` 相关内容。(<https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Firewalld>) ↗

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